

121 BC

Gaius Gracchus killed in
a riot; his reforms abolished.
He committed suicide.

121 BC

The Southern part of Transalpine Gaul had given the form of a province. It was commonly known as the Province.

1216C

King Mithridates I of Pontus
murdered by his wife. Young
Mithridates fled to the mountains
to hide.

121BC

Senats passed first-ever Ultimatum
decree to deal with Gaius Gracchus;
he suicided, his followers were
executed.

the daughter of his supporter PUBLIUS
LICINIUS CRASSUS MUCIANUS — they
had a daughter, SEMPRONA. SEMPRONA
married FULVIUS FLACCUS BAMBALIO
and in turn produced a daughter, FULVIA
FULVIA married PUBLIUS CLODIUS PULCHER
and married GAIUS SCRIBONIUS CURIO, and
married MARK ANTONY

121 BC

The personal lives of the Brothers Gracchi were dogged by the same thread of tragedy. Tiberius Gracchus (did not marry a Cornelia of the SCIPIOS which was his family, Cestius married CLAUDIA (daughter of APPIUS CLAUDIUS PULCHER an exiles enemy of SCIPIO AEMILIANUS. They had 3 sons - none of whom lived to achieve public careers. GAIUS GRACCHUS married LICINIA

121 BC

Gaius Gracchus was tribune
of plebs for 2nd time.

His program was not
complete.

At end of 121 BC he stood for
a third term (to 120 BC -
impeached)

He and his friend MARCUS FULVIUS
FLACCUS were defeated.

121 BC

Gaius Gracchus failed to be reelected to a third term as tribune. Martial law was declared by the Senate. 3000 of Gaius' followers were arrested and executed. Gaius committed suicide.

121 BC

QUINTUS FABIUS MAXIMUS

Consul (121 BC) called ALLOBROGLICUS
because of his victory over the
ALLOBROGES in Gaul.

121Bc

Annexation of Galloa
narbonensis (Southern
Gaul)

its restrictions a civilian movement were often
clearly defined in the terms of its issuance.
A Senate Consultation Utterance overrode
all other governmental bodies and
persons.

121 BC

SENATUS CONSULTUM ULTIMUM

properly: SENATUS CONSULTUM de re publica defendenda

this was the Senate's ultimate decree.

and dated from 121 BC. when

Gaius Gracchus resorted to violence
to prevent the withdrawal of his laws. Rather
than appoint a dictator to deal with

the violence, the ultimate decree
came into being. Basically it was a
declaration of martial law, through

121 BC

The AREANI and RUTENI were
conquered by QUINTUS FABRIUS
MAXIMUS although the Roman
people afterwards pardoned their
hostility and refrained from
annexing their lands or exacting
tribute from them.

121B^c

VIA DOMITIA

Its author was GNAEUS
DOMITIUS AHENOBARBUS

result that FULVIUS FLACCUS and two
of his sons were murdered, and the
fleeing GAIUS GLAUCIUS committed
suicide in the Grove of FURRINA on the
flanks of the JANICULAN HILL.

Roman politics would never be the same;
the aged citadel of the MO'S MAIORUM had been
breached.

121 BC

Consul Lucius OPIMIUS and the
ex-tubunc of the plebs MARCUS LIVIUS
DRUSUS attacked the laws & policies
of Gaius Gracchus (he had been defeated
in re-election).

Gaius Gracchus resorted to violence.
The Senate responded by passing its
first ever "ULTIMATE DECREE" to
contain the growing lawlessness, with

121 BC

LUCIUS OPTIMIUS was
consul

Sextus Gracchus was murdered

121 BC

MARCUS FULVIUS FLACCUS
an important adherent of
GAIUS GRACCHUS was murdered
with his two sons in 121 BC as
part of the senatorial suppression
of Gaius Gracchus's policies. His
lands and all his properties were
confiscated postmortem.

121B C

1912Dates J-BK

There was civil strife in
Rome between followers of Caesar
and the OPTIMATES.

121 BC

1912 Dates. J-BK

C. Sempronius Gracchus and
FULVIUS were slain

121 BC

DURANT

GALLIA NARBONENSIS

153 → 121 B.C

Grains Semipronius 6 racches

he fled across the Tiber. overtaken, he ordered his servant to kill him. The slave obeyed and then killed himself. A friend cut off Caius' head, filled it with molten lead, and brought it to the Senate, which had offered a reward of its weight in gold, of Caius' supporters 250 fell in the fight, 3000 more were put to death by Senatorial decree. The City nob that he had befriended made no protest when his corpse, and those of his followers, were flung into the river; it was busy plundering his house. The Senate forbade Cornelia to wear mourning for her son.

The Senate proposed the abandonment of the colony at Carthage; all sides interpreted the measure, openly or privately, as the 1st move in a campaign to repeal the GRACCHAN laws. Some of CAIUS' adherents cut down a conservative who threatened to lay hands on CAIUS. The next day, the senators appeared in full battle array, each with 2 armed slaves and attacked the popular party entrenched in the AVENTINE. CAIUS did his best to quiet the tumult and avert further violence. Failing,

121BC

DURANT

Suicide of Caius Mucius Scaevola